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BANQUET TO  
FOREIGN AND UNITED STATES  
NAVAL OFFICERS

APRIL 28, 1893.



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BANQUET  
OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE  
STATE OF NEW-YORK

TO THE  
OFFICERS OF THE FOREIGN AND UNITED  
STATES SQUADRONS WHICH ESCORTED  
THE SPANISH CARAVELS TO THE  
WATERS OF NEW-YORK.

HOTEL WALDORF

APRIL 28, 1893.

SPEECHES MADE ON THE OCCASION.



NEW-YORK:  
PRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

—  
1893.

With the Compliments of  
GEORGE WILSON,  
*Secretary.*

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BANQUET  
OF THE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
TO  
FOREIGN AND UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS.

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THE assemblage in the waters of New-York in the last week of April, 1893, of the squadrons of nine Foreign Nations, together with that of the United States, and the naval review of this great fleet by the President of the United States, was an event unexampled in history. These vessels were the escort from Hampton Roads to the waters of New-York of the three Spanish Caravels, quaint little barks built upon the model of those with which COLUMBUS crossed the unknown seas on his voyage of discovery, over four hundred years ago.

This assemblage seemed a proper occasion for the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to extend its courtesies to distinguished foreign visitors who should pass through our City in this Columbian year, to welcome to our waters and our shores these representatives of our allied nations. It should be remembered that it was not until a late

date that the State of New-York, through its Legislature and with the approval of His Excellency, the Governor, authorized an appropriation of money for the purposes of entertainment, and delegated to His Honor, the Mayor of the City, authority to disburse such appropriation in his discretion.

Pending the uncertainty of this action, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce obtained from Rear-Admiral GHERARDI, who commanded the evolution of the assembled squadrons at the naval review at Hampton Roads, and from the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, their acceptance of a banquet to our own officers, and their promise to aid in securing the attendance of the officers of the foreign squadrons. And in fact the invitations to such officers were received and kindly distributed by the executive officer of the Philadelphia, the flag ship of the Rear-Admiral.

On the evening of April 28, a Committee met the officers with carriages at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and escorted them to the Hotel Waldorf, where the banquet was set. Four hundred covers were laid and over one hundred and twenty invited guests were entertained, among whom eighty-four Naval Officers were present, representing ten nations, of which nine were foreign.

The occasion was one of festivity and harmony. Toasts were offered, to the foreign nations represented, by distinguished American citizens, and responses were made by the Spanish Minister, who alone of all the Foreign Ministers was able to attend—his associates in the Diplomatic Corps having



accompanied the President of the United States to Chicago to attend the opening ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition. The other responses were made by the Admirals of the squadrons or high officers representing them.

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, First Vice-President of the Chamber, presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, who is on a tour around the world.

The invited guests were assigned seats in the following order on the right and left of the President.

*On his right.*

THE HON. THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

VICE-ADMIRAL KOSNOKOFF.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. E. K. BENHAM.

REAR-ADMIRAL MAGNAGHI.

SEÑOR EMILIO DE MURUAGA.

REAR-ADMIRAL GOMEZ Y LONO.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. G. HOWARD.

GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER, OF NEW-YORK.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

CAPTAIN M. SICARD.

CAPTAIN T. F. KANE.

CAPTAIN BESOBRAOFF.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHLEY.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DES V. HAMILTON.

CAPTAIN H. F. PICKING.

CAPTAIN G. W. SUMNER.

CAPTAIN S. C. HOLLAND.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK ROGERS.

CAPTAIN DE LIBERO.  
 CAPTAIN A. S. BARKER.  
 CAPTAIN J. P. PIPON.  
 COMMANDER EDWIN WHITE.  
 CAPTAIN KIRCHOFF.  
 COMMANDER GOODRICH.  
 COMMANDER KOELLNER.  
 COMMANDER J. S. SOLEY.  
 CAPTAIN JOSÉ PAREDES.  
 COMMANDER H. L. FLEET.  
 CAPTAIN CARVALHAST.  
 CAPTAIN JOSÉ PEDAL.  
 LIEUT.-COMMANDER SPERRY.  
 SECRETARY ROWE.  
 LIEUT. W. P. POTTER.  
 LIEUT. SIDNEY A. STAUNTON.  
 FLAG-LIEUT. ROLDRAN.  
 LIEUT. WILLIAM KILBURN.  
 FLAG-LIEUT. AQUIDABAN.  
 LIEUT. RIDGLEY HUNT.  
 LIEUT. F. F. FLETCHER.  
 SECRETARY TO VICE-ADMIRAL KOSNOKOFF.  
 LIEUT. MERTZ.  
 ENSIGN WOOD.  
 SECRETARY TO REAR-ADMIRAL MAGNAGHI.  
 SECRETARY TO REAR-ADMIRAL JULIO CASAR DE  
 NORONHA.  
 SECRETARY TO REAR-ADMIRAL GOMEZ Y LONO.

*On his left.*

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN O. HOPKINS.  
 REAR-ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI.

REAR-ADMIRAL D'ABEL DE LIBRAN.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. G. WALKER.

REAR-ADMIRAL JULIO CASAR DE NORONHA.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHU-  
SETTS.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

COMMODORE HENRY ERBEN.

MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

CAPTAIN J. C. WATSON.

CAPTAIN ZOLONOI.

CAPTAIN SILAS CASEY.

CAPTAIN PARFAIT.

CAPTAIN F. J. HIGGINSON.

CAPTAIN W. A. ARRIENS.

CAPTAIN W. R. BRIDGMAN.

CAPTAIN SARTORIS.

CAPTAIN A. DE KRIEGER.

CAPTAIN FRANK WILDES.

CAPTAIN BUECHSEL.

CAPTAIN BENIER.

CAPTAIN VICTOR CONCAS.

COMMANDER BRADFORD.

COMMANDER J. W. MILLER.

CAPTAIN JUAN GARCIA DE LA VEGA.

COMMANDER CHADWICK.

COMMANDER FRANTZ.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER ASA WALKER.

CAPTAIN MENENZOS.

CAPTAIN RODRIGO GANSAD.

FLAG-LIEUT. SANDEMAN.

LIEUT. SEATON SCHROEDER.

FLAG-LIEUT. DIMITRI DONSKOI.

FLAG-LIEUT. DE KOBLEN.

FLAG-LIEUT. CASANO.

LIEUT. BUCKINGHAM.

ENSIGN EDWARD E. CAPEHART.

ENSIGN W. H. FAUST.

LIEUT. THORWALD FRITSCH.

AID TO REAR-ADMIRAL E. G. HOWARD, ARGENTINE WAR SHIP NUEVO DE JULIO.

SECRETARY TO REAR-ADMIRAL D'ABEL DE LIBRAN.

Seated with the members of the Chamber were the following :

The Hon. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

The Hon. CHARLES P. DALY.

Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York.

The Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

The Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND.

The Hon. JOSEPH PULITZER.

Mr. FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER.

Mr. WILLIAM DODSWORTH.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Mr. WILLIAM LANE BOOKER.

Mr. PAUL D'ABZAC.

Mr. AUGUST FEIGEL.



MR. ARTURO BALDASANO.

MR. JOHN R. PLANTEN.

MR. A. A. DE CASTILHO.

MR. CARLOS CARRANZA.

MR. GIOVANNI P. RIVA.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA.

MR. DAVID M. STONE.

MR. HORACE WHITE.

MR. ARTHUR F. BOWERS.

MR. HART LYMAN.

MR. ELIHU ROOT.

MR. JOHN A. COCKERILL.

At eleven o'clock the cloth was removed, and the proceedings of the evening were inaugurated by the President with the following speech :

SPEECH OF MR. ALEXANDER E. ORR, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO YOU, GENTLEMEN—OFFICERS OF THE NAVIES OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD—who have honored our Government with the presence of your respective squadrons in the waters of our harbor on this auspicious occasion, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, by far the oldest mercantile association in this land, tenders you a very cordial welcome to the commercial metropolis of the United States. [Applause.] We esteem with favor your courteous acceptance of our invitation, thus affording us the opportunity of thanking you in this public way for the part you have so effectively taken in assisting to celebrate, in a happy and ap-

propriate manner, the four hundredth anniversary of the most memorable event in American history. [Applause.] Never before have we had the opportunity of viewing in our waters a naval display of this magnitude and character, and we assure you we highly appreciate the kindly interest you have taken in giving it success. [Applause.] We heartily congratulate you and your respective countries upon possessing such noble and efficiently equipped vessels of war, which, because of their excellence and strength, and immense power to commit mischief, [laughter and applause,] are, in our judgment, the most effective safeguards that we can have to ensure a continuance of the blessings of peace. [Cheers.]

Commerce all the world over has a very great regard and high consideration for gentlemen of your profession. Of all things else, to ensure the development of foreign commercial intercourse, which must be reciprocal and interchangeable to prove successful, commerce needs protection on the seas, a protection that begets absolute confidence and respect. [Applause.] Accept, therefore, our cordial greetings and our wishes that your respective flags may long enjoy a world-wide commercial confidence, and especially from those who are charged with operating the mercantile affairs of your respective countries. [Applause.]

And to you, gentlemen of Spain, [cheers,] we deem this a fitting opportunity of certifying to you the respect and reverence in which, on this side of the Atlantic, is held the name and memory of

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, [cheers,] and the great potentates who controlled the destinies of your country four hundred years ago, who, by their generosity, their courage and their faith, made it possible for COLUMBUS to carry out his high aspirations and higher destiny, thereby making himself, his patrons and his adopted country for ever memorable, and the whole world his and their debtors for all time to come. [Applause.]

We recall with pleasure, gentlemen of Italy, [cheers,] that within your united borders is the birthplace of the great discoverer, and that while Spain very properly divides with him the glory of his great achievement, from out your people, of all the peoples of Europe, came the only man of his generation who could make that great achievement possible. [Applause.]

And we remember with gratitude, gentlemen of France, [cheers,] the many favors we received from your country in the early days of our nationality. Wherever you go throughout the length and breadth of this land, you will find that the name of LAFAYETTE [cheers,] has a very warm place in all our hearts, and that for the red, white and blue of your Republic, as well as for the flags of your and our sister republics of the New World, Brazil and Argentina, [cheers,] whose officers we also respectfully salute, we have a cordial and fraternal regard.

Gentlemen of the United Kingdom, [cheers,] it was from your King, GEORGE THE THIRD, of England, that this Chamber received its charter nearly a century and a quarter ago, and it has been guarded

with very jealous care ever since. Nor does the story end here. For his illustrious descendant, the noble lady who presides over the destinies of your great nation, as Queen and Empress, we have profound respect, [applause,] while as daughter, wife and mother, and for the many tender sympathies she has given to us in times of public calamity or sorrow, we return her gratitude and love. [Applause.] We have, on this side the Atlantic, a trophy which we crossed the seas and won from you in friendly competition, some forty years ago, which, under the rules, is held subject to challenge—and although it has been often challenged since, we still hold and will ever aim to hold it, for we dearly prize this challenge cup, for the reason that before it came to us from you, your Queen gave to it her Queenly name. [Applause.]

Although the Fatherland has attractions for her sons second to none on the Continent of Europe, you will find, gentlemen of Germany, [cheers,] wherever you may go throughout our land, a warm welcome, in your mother tongue. Many, very many of your brethren have found happy and profitable homes within our borders—we hail their coming with gladness, and count them among our most cherished and thrifty citizens. [Applause.]

This is not the first time, gentlemen of Russia, [cheers,] that we have been gratified in welcoming you to our shores. We remember, with pleasure, the visit of your Grand Duke ALEXIS, who, by his genial courtesy and kindly ways, won for himself a host of friends, and added strength to the bonds of



friendship that have ever existed between our respective countries. [Applause.]

Nor do we forget, gentlemen of Holland, [cheers,] that it was your ancestors that taught the lesson of honorable and upright dealing with the red men of this land, [applause,] and who acquired by right of purchase—while, in one sense, they already held possession—Manhattan Island from the Indians, on which this City now stands. It is true, that from the standpoint of to-day, the price paid looks small, [laughter,] but our annals give us to understand that it was a full value at the time, and that many consultations were held before it was determined to consummate the purchase. All honor be to the Dutch who set us this noble example, at the time when “might” was too often considered “right” when treating with a weaker people. [Applause.]

Do not fancy for a moment, gentlemen of our own navy, [loud cheers,] that we are overlooking your claims to a cordial welcome. We welcome and congratulate you on what has been done and is now doing to insure to you that place upon the high seas that properly belongs to the Navy of the United States. [Applause.] We look for and trust in continued development, and, meanwhile, we assure you of our entire confidence.

It is not my province or my purpose to eulogize the name and character of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. History has long ago assigned him his place, so elevated and stable that the adverse criticism of four centuries has not been able to lower or shake it, and no poor words of mine could add to his high exalta-

tion. [Applause.] If there is one thought in my mind more prominent than another at this time—the outcome of this memorable anniversary—it is of the marvellous changes that have taken place through scientific research since COLUMBUS, in faith and hope, and with indomitable will, sailed out on to an unknown sea to fulfill his mission of discovery, to which he so willingly devoted his life. [Applause.] If the conditions of to-day are brought into the strong light of comparison with the limited knowledge of his generation, it makes his genius, his courage and his great faith more prominent and conspicuous, and, therefore, all the more worthy of our highest admiration. [Applause.]

And now, gentlemen, permit me, in closing, to offer you a toast, for which I ask a cheerful response from all. It is not laid down in our programme, but I trust will not be objected to for that reason by our Committee of Arrangements.

If the prosody is a little rough, believe me, the sentiment is not the less sincere :

Here's to your flags, long may they wave upon the mighty ocean,  
Each nation's pride, with us a "Yankee notion,"  
And may each time they hail Columbia's shore  
Increase our friendships, each for other more and ever more.

[Loud cheers.]

The President proposed the first toast of the evening, "The President of the United States," which was drank standing, while the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief."

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, as the hour is late

and we have many toasts on the programme, I will follow closely the order laid down by the Committee of Arrangements, viz., announce the toast, and name the gentleman selected to present it without further introduction. I therefore give you, with the greatest pleasure, "Great Britain," and call upon the Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, to respond.

#### SPEECH OF BISHOP POTTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I account myself happy upon this interesting occasion that it is my privilege to be associated with a toast so distinguished as that which has been proposed. Those of you, and I fancy there were few of you of whom it was not true, that followed yesterday the somewhat tardy course of the President of the United States [applause] as he sailed to and fro past the mighty squadrons of the great nations represented in that incomparable pageant in the waters of the Hudson yesterday, will, I venture to say, never forget it. [Applause.] It was a moment when the instinct of comparison disappeared in the impulse of admiration, and when whatever we saw and under whatever color we saw it, our eyes and our hearts united in mingled expressions of admiration and applause. But I venture to say that for many of you there was a peculiar and a special interest as we passed those noble ships that from their topmasts flew the flag of the Empire of Great Britain. [Applause.]

In looking at these ships we remembered for how much they stood. We remembered the history of that magnificent navy which has carried those colors into every clime and has planted them upon every soil under the sun. [Applause.] We remembered that great Empire which counts its subjects by hundreds of millions, and that wise and beneficent rule which has stood for the highest achievements of Christian civilization. We remembered those great naval heroes of England, such as DRAKE and FROBISHER, and their peers, who turned their faces westward, and what they went for and what they won. We remembered the triumphs of COLLINGWOOD and NELSON, and that incomparable valor of the Englishman in arms, both on sea and shore, which never knew when it was beaten. We remembered Great Britain, for we are sharers and beneficiaries of the laws of ALFRED THE GREAT, upon which the laws of our Commonwealth are based ; we remembered that tongue of CHAUCER and SHAKESPEARE, which is the tongue of this continent now, and the mighty triumphs which are witnessed here to-day because of the mighty seed from which they sprung. [Prolonged applause.]

There is not one of us here to-night who does not remember, too, the dark hours in which the glorious and steadfast friendship of the Englishman, JOHN BRIGHT, [renewed applause,] was one of the sheet anchors of our American hopes. [Applause.] Whatever may be the future of England, we thank her for what she has taught her children in this land, and we ask those children to be worthy of the lessons



which they have learned at her hands. [Applause.] I give you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, that mighty empire, as our own WEBSTER said of her, "whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." I give you, gentlemen, "Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and all her colonies and dependencies." [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, our next toast is "Russia," and will be responded to by the Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND.

SPEECH OF THE HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The pleasing duty is assigned me of recognizing the largest and one of the foremost powers of Europe, accompanied by the suggestion that my time is limited. The situation is like that of the clergyman who was sent for in great haste by a man who was very ill, and thought the end was approaching. He said to the minister when he arrived, "I have been a great sinner. I am pretty sick, and I am afraid my time is short, and I want you to pray with me. You must be brief but fervent." [Laughter.]

Most of us who sit at this table, judging from the opportunities I have had of hearing them discourse, fulfill the requirement of Mr. D'ISRAELI's great traveller in that they have seen more than they

have remembered, and remembered more than they have seen—[laughter]—but I doubt if in all their experience they have ever sat in a more genial and attractive company than this. We have here in this year of peace the chosen representatives of ten nations, with all the romance of the sea, the splendid histories and traditions of their countries, and their own personal distinction and fame to make them welcome and interesting.

Already have you conquered the land, and from the time you effected the lodgment at Fortress Monroe until you are hull down on the horizon on your homeward voyages, your progress will prove to have been a triumphant march into the hearts and homes of the people. [Applause.] You have stores of wisdom and most agreeable experiences to accumulate. Judging from press reports you may have thought you met a fair type of the girls of America at Hampton Roads. [Laughter.] Wait until the wonderful resources of this country in this, its richest and unparalleled product, are spread before you, [laughter,] then you will not wonder at the mysterious power of HELEN of Troy, who set Nations by the ears, or the fascination of the Queen of the Nile, who made heroes forget their duty and their homes. If you should take any for themselves alone, we should commend your choice, and though parting with them reluctantly, should wish you God speed. But if their money should be your object, we are just now objecting to the exportation of gold and trying to maintain our reserves. [Laughter.]



Whatever your nationality, you will find a large and prosperous contingent of it in this City, the majority of whose municipal officers, however, belong to that race which looks to Mr. GLADSTONE as its saviour, and believes that when an Irishman dies it's because there is an angel short. [Great laughter.] You will find here a wonderful power of brag, which developes as you seek the setting sun. Some inquiring spirits will be moved to ask you what you think of this country, and if you go to the World's Fair some adventurous person may ask your opinion of Chicago. It is needless to say that a favorable opinion cannot be too highly colored, and, if tinted with vermilion, will conduce to the pleasure of your stay. [Laughter.] You will have little opportunity to admire the wonders of our natural scenery, save at Niagara. You will be able to appreciate the reply of an American Naval officer to an English friend in Italy, when each had been maintaining the superiority of his own country. Finally the grand spectacle of Mount Vesuvius in eruption, throwing its brilliant rays across the Bay of Naples, burst upon their astonished gaze.

"Now, look at that," said the Englishman. "You haven't got anything in America that comes anywhere near that."

"No," replied the Yankee, "we haven't got a Vesuvius, but we have got a waterfall that could put that thing out in less than five minutes." [Immense laughter.]

At Chicago your professional instinct will lead you to admire a magnificent turreted battleship,

which, in consequence of a convention with England that neither shall maintain a fleet upon the great lakes, is built upon piles, and of such substantial material that there are fears it cannot withstand the atmospheric concussion from the firing of the big KRUPP gun. But I need not rehearse the experiences to come. You would weary in their telling. We shall keep you as long as possible, and be loathe to part with you. And if we have our way, your experience will be that of the old lady who was travelling on the underground railroad in London. Just as they were approaching a station, she said to a gentleman in the compartment with her, "Will you assist me to alight at this station, sir. I am, as you see, rather stout; and I have a physical infirmity which makes it necessary for me to step out backwards, and every time I try to get out a guard bundles me back into the car, shouts 'all aboard,' shuts the door, and I've gone around this line three times already." [Great laughter.]

At this gate of the continent we begin the pageant of the Columbian Exposition. By the cruel irony of fate the promoters and sponsors of this great display can have no hand in the affair. The Spaniards have a proverb that you can't at the same time ring the bell and be in the procession; [laughter;] and although you can make Chicago a seaport by Act of Congress, you cannot get a fleet of 6,000-ton iron-clads over a thousand miles of land, even on the Chicago Limited, or the Empire Express—[laughter]—and so we New-Yorkers appropriate this as our

private, peculiar, particular Exhibition ; as TOUCHSTONE says, " A poor thing, sir, but our own."

It is not given to many men in their experience to see such a sight as is now spread before us on the waters of the harbor of New-York. The might and majesty of the great nations of the earth are here represented in their fleets, which typify the country afloat, as the valor, the ability and the distinction of their officers represent that of their peoples. Former antagonists here float side by side. Peace broods over the armored sides of battle ships, and the feverish lips of their guns speak only salutes of friendship and courtesy. It is a pity that it is not always so.

Among the flags that float from the mastheads of the fleet in yonder harbor there is one—the blue ST. ANDREW'S cross—that represents an empire of over 8,000,000 square miles of more diversified races than any other in Europe ; that reaches from the Baltic to the Pacific—from the Arctic to the Black Sea ; that receives the allegiance of over 103,000,000 of people, and from its great white throne on the shores of the Gulf of Finland directs the destinies of its subjects and shapes the policy of Europe. [Applause.]

That flag is not unfamiliar in these waters. In the battle summer of 1863—thirty years ago—while we were engaged in a life and death struggle for national existence and the preservation of the Union, it floated over the fleet of Admiral LISSOFFSKI in this harbor—a signal of friendship, encouragement and protection against foreign interference, pending



the settlement of the issues of our Civil War. No diplomatic declaration was made, no threat was uttered, no sign was given; we only knew the flag was there, and if it meant anything, that the power of one of the mightiest nations of Europe was behind it. We now know from what it saved us.

“ When darkness hid the starry skies  
     In war's long winter night,  
 One ray still cheered our straining eyes,  
     The far-off Northern Light.”

No American who loves his country can forget that incident in our hour of agony, nor the friendly significance of that flag. It was an American captain who used the expression which has become historic, when he went to the relief of his English brother in arms at the storming of the Pei Ho Forts, that “blood is thicker than water,” and while it courses in the veins of a loyal American he will remember with grateful appreciation the sympathy and the moral support, more powerful than armed battalions or cruisers of ALEXANDER II., who, like our LINCOLN, freed his serfs, and, like him, while serving his people, fell by the hand of an assassin.

Gentlemen, who serve His Imperial Majesty, the Czar, we salute you and your flag under whatever skies or on whatever sea it floats. We remind you that we are not ungrateful. The best we have is yours, the Nation presents arms as you pass in review, and as our borders approach each other in the frozen zone, so, when we meet you here,

“ Though our hearts were as dry as the shell on the sand,  
They would fill like the goblet I hold in my hand.”

“ Bleak are our shores in the blast of December,  
Fettered and chill is the rivulet's flow,  
Throbbing and warm are the hearts that remember  
Who was our friend when the world was our foe.

“ Fires of the North in eternal communion,  
Blend your broad flashes with evening's bright star,  
God bless the Empire that loves our great Union !  
Strength to her people ! Long life to the Czar !”

At the close of Ex-Judge HOWLAND's speech, three cheers for the Czar of Russia were given with enthusiasm. Vice-Admiral KOSNOKOFF, of the Russian Navy, replied in English as follows :

#### SPEECH OF VICE-ADMIRAL KOSNOKOFF.

GENTLEMEN : I think you will seldom find a good speaker among the Czecks, but I will try to express our feelings and take the opportunity to do it at the present time. My squadron is a bond stretched across the ocean, from Russia to the United States, as a good, friendly shake-hands with the people of the United States. [Applause.] Russia will never forget the assistance you gave when in the difficulties of last year. It is well to recognize our true friends, and Russia extends her friendship, and sends you her compliments. [Applause.] I am very happy to be the interpreter of the feelings of my people to the people of the United States. [Applause.] God bless the people of the United States. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, the next regular toast is “Italy,” and I shall ask Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON to respond.

SPEECH OF MR. E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

MR. PRESIDENT: In the midst of the cordial greetings which the last born of the great nations of the earth extends to the more mature members of the family of nations there is none to whom we would proffer a warmer welcome than to Italy. Ages ago our ancestors, men of the North, irresistibly attracted by the many enchantments of the country where the orange trees blossom, poured in countless thousands into the sunny land of the South. Perhaps it is a surviving echo of the feeling which prompted those great migrations which causes our hearts to-day to do constant homage to the land of music, of song and of poetry. [Applause.]

What nation can call a more glorious roll of the creators of the beautiful in art? DANTE, ARIOSTO, PETRARCH, TASSO and ALFIERI, in poetry; in painting, LEONARDO DA VINCI, the two PALMAS, TITIAN, PAUL VERONESE, MICHAEL ANGELO, RAPHAEL, CORREGGIO, GUIDO—I pause only because I should outnumber the stars of the heavens if I should undertake to name them all. In music, BELLINI, DONIZETTI, ROSSINI, and that GLADSTONE of the art of sweet sounds, VERDI, who, at eighty-two, creates forms of melody and harmony as full of force and passion as in the fire of his early youth.

Nor is it merely in the creation of artistic concep-



tions that Italy stands foremost; in the power of giving them articulate expression, so that mankind may share with their creator the deepest enjoyment of these almost divine gifts, she is unsurpassed. The memories of MARIO, of SALVI, of CAMPANINI and of ALBONI, and of ADELINA PATTI, who, although born in Spain, is an Italian, bear witness to this. Equally great in the histrionic art, RISTORI, SALVINI, and our latest visitor, that sweet daughter of Italy, the echoes of whose voice still linger in New-York, of whom we can say that we scarce know whether we loved her best in tears or in laughter, so tender were the former, and so true to nature the latter.

But of all these ties which bind us to Italy, the closest is the fact that it was part of the creative faculty of her race that inspired in the great COLUMBUS the conception of the discovery of the distant Indies, and it was part of the restless demand to give formal expression and satisfaction to this dream of the inventor that led him to wander over the face of the unknown seas until he gave to the world a new continent, to mankind a new abiding place, and to liberty an imperishable home.

Admiral and officers of the Italian fleet, we greet you and bid you most heartily welcome. May the ties of mutual affection and esteem forever bind together our own dear land and yours.

Viva l'America, land of the free !

Viva l'Italia, madre del bello !

Rear-Admiral MAGNAGHI, of the Italian Navy, replied in a brief speech, thanking the Chamber of

Commerce for its courtesy, and the speaker for his kind allusions to his native land.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, the next regular toast is “France,” and will be responded to by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, late Secretary of the Navy.

SPEECH OF THE HON. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

MR. PRESIDENT: The French fleet is very welcome in American waters. The vessels belonging to that nation, now in our noble harbor, have carried the mind of every American back to the visit of another French fleet 112 years ago, the fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line, commanded by Count DE GRASSE, which entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 18th of August, 1781. At that moment the fate of the Nation was trembling in the balance. The presence of DE GRASSE and ROCHAMBEAU turned the scale, and the honor of the victory at Yorktown was shared by our generous allies. That victory closed the Revolutionary War and established our independence as a nation. [Applause.]

The United States is the friend of all the world. It seeks and desires the good will of all and the enmity of none. But we can never forget the great service rendered to us by France, and the debt of gratitude we owe her for aid in the days when our existence depended upon that service. She has been for more than a hundred years our friend, and the toast I would give to-night is, “May the friendship which has thus existed between France and the

United States for the last hundred years never be broken in the centuries to come." [Applause.]

Rear-Admiral D'ABEL DE LIBRAN, of the French Navy, replied to Mr. TRACY as follows :

SPEECH OF REAR-ADMIRAL D'ABEL DE LIBRAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is my very pleasant duty to answer the toast to France. In the magnificent display which we have witnessed, allow me to say that in this land discovered by COLUMBUS we see a beautiful nation, a great nation, receiving the older nations, and we are flattered. Certainly we go to all the places of this country—in Boston, the great city, the imperial town, and to our aristocratic Chicago, [applause,] and in all these great American cities we are received as good fellows. I send the American people, I send the American Navy our best wishes for the honor and prosperity of the United States, and to her most respected President. [Applause.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, the next toast on our programme is "Spain," and to which General HORACE PORTER will respond.

SPEECH OF GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: America is in no sense lacking in appreciation of the distinguished honors accorded to her by foreign powers in this year which marks so important an epoch in her

history, for in our young land history is recorded not by years but by events. The heart of America has been profoundly touched by the kindly greetings and cordial expressions of sympathy which have been extended to her by lands beyond the seas, and especially by those governments which have sent their fleets to her shores ; fleets of giant vessels which go forth breathing the hot breath of their power and looking like impregnable castles built upon the sea, but which come to us in our season of rejoicing, not as grim engines of war, but as white-winged messengers of peace. [Prolonged applause.]

To me has been assigned to-night the very agreeable duty of proposing a toast in honor of a great historic nation of the Old World, the history of which reads more like romance than reality ; a nation which once startled and amazed the world by the magnitude of her fleets ; a nation which was the first to dip the fringes of her banners in the waters of the Western seas ; a nation which is the fatherland of a great continent, and which has given her language to all save one of our sister republics of the New World ; [applause ;] a nation which has added an inexpressible interest to our quadri-centennial celebrations by sending to us duplicates of those historic caravels, those brave little craft, diminutive in size, frail in structure, but which rode the waves long enough to penetrate the mystery of the seas, to reconstruct the map of the world, to shed upon the gloom of the dark ages the light of a new civilization ; [great applause ;] a nation from whose borders comes to us as an honored guest of our



Government, one in whom we are proud to recognize a lineal descendant of that illustrious navigator who, by his indomitable courage, his steadfast faith and his rare intellectual acquirements, was able to break the shackles of superstition, to calm the fears of timid men, to surmount impossibilities, and to give a new world to commerce, to science and to civilization. [Applause and cheers.]

I speak of a nation, the generosity and foresight of whose sovereigns made possible the discovery of our own land—a land which has become the home of so many happy and prosperous people. America, I am sure, is in no wise lacking in gratitude for the prosperity which has fallen to her lot. As a parent often finds his deepest affections centering around the child of his advanced years, so have special favors been bestowed upon America, the child of the Earth's old age. [Long continued applause.]

And now, gentlemen, I ask you to fill your glasses, and to drink with all the honors to the sunny land of Spain.

The Spanish Minister, Señor EMILIO DE MURUAGA, replied for his country in a brief speech. He said, that in this instance the American Republic has exceeded its former ideas of Jeffersonian simplicity. He proposed, as a toast, the "President of the United States and its broad and wise Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, our next toast is "Brazil," and I ask the Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD to reply.

## SPEECH OF THE HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

MR. PRESIDENT: In proposing the toast to Brazil, we cannot forget that it was one of those who was with COLUMBUS on his first voyage of discovery that first landed upon the shores of that country, and therefore it is particularly fit that she should be represented in this year which celebrates the coming of COLUMBUS and his men to our American shores. As we were going up the line of the ships the other day, the first guns which saluted the representative of the people of the United States began to boom from the Brazilian ships. It seemed to me an interesting thought that here, with their war vessels anchored side by side in peace, were descendants of all those peoples that had struggled and fought upon that lonely Brazilian coast in the early days after its discovery. Within that struggle was the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Englishman, the Dutchman, the Frenchman; all were there engaged in a bloody, senseless strife for the domination of a country which was great enough to hold them all in peace, and profitably employ them, had they only had the wisdom to see wherein was their true advantage. [Applause.]

You, of Brazil, have a kindly greeting from us always; you cheer us at our morning meal with your delicious coffee; you enable us from the use of your cheap hides, products of your boundless plains, and to which we apply the skill and inventive genius of our people, to keep well shod the greater



part of mankind. The other day, at the review, we were particularly grateful to you, because with that other useful product of yours, your rubber, you kept thousands and thousands of our people dry and comfortable under the driving rain, and enabled them thus to view the interesting and inspiring scene. But you are particularly welcome to us here in the United States, because you are the last and youngest of Republics. [Applause.] You have completed the roll of States which have come under our form of government, and have at last carried out to completion the manifest destiny of this American continent. [Applause.]

With all our hearts, we propose the well being and prosperity of the Republic of Brazil. [Applause.]

Rear-Admiral JULIO CASAR DE NORONHA, of the Brazilian Navy, in reply, proposed the toast, "The People of the American Republic," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The President gave the next toast, the "Argentine Republic," and called upon Mr. ELIHU ROOT to respond.

#### SPEECH OF MR. ELIHU ROOT.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is my pleasant province to respond to a toast to an offspring of old Spain, a direct lineal descendant, an inheritor of her blood, her faith and her language.

It is to only a young Republic, only an American Republic.

No historic centuries invest her with romance or with interest; but she is great in glorious promise of the future, and great in manifest power to fulfill the promise.

Far away to the southward, beyond the great Empire of the Amazon, beyond the equatorial heats, there stretches a vast land, from the latitude of Cuba on the north to the latitude of Hudson's Bay on the south, and from the Andes to the Eastern Sea. In this land mighty rivers flow through vast forests, and immeasurable plains stretch from ocean to mountains, with a soil of inexhaustible fertility, under every variety of healthful and invigorating climate.

All this we know; but we must not forget, and we cannot forget to-night, that this great land, capable of supporting in plenty all the teeming millions of Europe, is possessed by the people of a free constitutional republic, of all the sisterhood of nations, in form, in feature and in character, the most like to ourselves. [Applause.]

For forty years the Argentine Republic has lived and governed itself under a constitution in all material respects the exact counterpart of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Its constitution was avowedly modelled after ours. For forty years, in fourteen separate States like our own, the people of Argentina have preserved the sacred right of local self-government. For forty years they have maintained at the same time the sovereignty of their

nation ; and by the constancy of their past they have given a high and ever-increasing credit to their promise that for the future, under Southern Cross as under Northern Star, government by the people, of the people and for the people, shall endure. [Applause.]

Under this constitutional system they have framed for themselves wise and liberal laws. They have constructed extensive works of internal improvement ; and water-ways, and railroads, and telegraph lines, all invite to the development of their vast natural wealth. They have established universal religious toleration. They have protected the rights of private property and of personal liberty. They have created and maintained a great system of public education. In more than three thousand public common schools over a quarter of a million children are to-day learning how to be good citizens. Grading up from these common schools through lyceums in every State and two great universities, the pathway of higher education is open to all the people of the Republic. [Applause.]

Under such a constitution and such laws Argentina has made greater material progress and greater advance in the art of self-government, during our generation, than any people upon the western hemisphere, unless it be, perhaps, our own. [Applause.]

We remember, too, that the people of Argentina, like our own fathers, won their liberty by struggle and by sacrifice. They made their fight for independence at a time when Europe was exhausted by the Napoleonic wars. They attracted but little at-

tention and less aid from the Old World. No BYRON enshrined their heroism in deathless verse ; no ROUSSEAU with the philosophy of humanity awoke for them generous and effective enthusiasm in the breasts of a LAFAYETTE, or a ROCHAMBEAU, a VON STEUBEN or a KOSCIUSKO.

Alone and unaided they fought their fight. Dependent upon themselves, on the *9th of July*, seventy-seven years ago, they made their own declaration of independence, [applause,] commemorated in the name of that thing of beauty and of power which to-day floats upon the bosom of the Hudson, a peer among the embattled navies of the world. They made good that declaration against all odds, through hardship, through suffering, through seas of blood, with desperate valor and lofty heroism, worthy the plaudits of the world. [Applause,]

And then they conquered themselves ; learned the hard lesson of subordinating personal ambition to law, to order, to the public weal.

And to-day more people than followed WASHINGTON with their hopes and prayers enjoy the blessings of liberty and peace, and the security of established and equal laws, won for them by the patriots who gave their lives for their country on the plains of Argentina. [Applause.]

These people have not only done all this for themselves, but they also have opened their arms to all the people of the earth, and have welcomed to their shores the poor, the humble, the downcast of all lands. [Applause.] So that scores of thousands of French, of Italians, of Germans, of English, of



Spaniards, coming not as their fathers came, in mailed forms to conquer savage foes—but under peaceful flags—a million and a half of men from all civilized lands of Europe, have come to share the peace, the plenty and the freedom of the young Republic; and to contribute to her prosperity and wealth. Every guest at our board to-night may feel his pulses beat in unison with the sentiment of health and prosperity to the new land where his own kindred have found new homes and hopes. [Applause.]

If there be truth in the philosophy of history—if the crossing of stocks, the blending of races, makes the strong new race, with capacity and power to press forward and upward the standard of civilization, the future is to find the people of Argentina in the fore-front of human progress. [Applause.]

And so, from the Hudson to the La Plata, from the plains to the Pampas, from the Rockies to the Andes, from the old American Republic to the young American Republic, from sister to sister, with the same convictions and hopes and aspirations, we send sincere and hearty greeting, congratulation and God speed. [Applause.]

Real-Admiral E. G. HOWARD, of the Argentine Navy, thanked those who had done honor to his country, and declared that the Argentine Republic would always feel the greatest regard to the mother of Republics, the United States.

The President gave the next toast, "The Nether-



lands," which was responded to by Mr. FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER, as follows :

SPEECH OF MR. FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN : If history teaches any one lesson with peculiar force, it is that her most splendid pages have been contributed, not by giant empires, but by such diminutive States as Palestine and Greece, the storied republics of mediæval Italy, and the glorious little land for which I have the honor to respond to-night. Glory is the child, not of quantity, but of quality. It is not the land which makes the people, but the people the land. What, then, must have been the force of that people who, for a century, made a mere sand bank in the German Ocean the first commercial power in the world, and have kept it for three centuries the richest State on the Continent of Europe ?

Peaceful industry was the secret of their success. All their victories were either over nature, or in defence of their homes.

Soil, climate and powerful enemies were against them ; but over all they triumphed by the force of untiring, dauntless energy.

The sails of Holland whitened every sea, when Genoa and Venice were tottering to their fall, and before the might of England arose. [Applause.]

She planted on the shores of the Zuyder Zee an art as splendid as any which ever flourished by the Mediterranean, except in classic Greece alone. Bear witness the immortal names of FRANZ

HALS, GERARD DOUW, PAUL POTTER, and, above all, REMBRANDT. Those of you who saw in the recent Loan Collection the magnificent pictures by REMBRANDT and FRANZ HALS know that I am only praising the art of the Netherlands as it should be praised. The Americans who saw those pictures know what high art is, and though REMBRANDT has been for two centuries in his grave, there is little danger that any modern painter will rob him of his laurels.

ERASMUS, of Rotterdam, was the first scholar of the age. While the father of all sound political economy was the illustrious Dutchman, GROTIUS.

When the Netherlands realized what an imperfect instrument the pen was for preserving knowledge, Dutch genius presented mankind with the printing press, and thought became immortal. GALILEO longed and longed in vain to sweep through the abysses of space and study the stars until the genius of another Dutchman invented the telescope, and the work was done. And that man might realize that the little was not less wonderful than the vast, Holland gave to him the microscope as well. [Applause.]

The devotion of the people of the Netherlands to civil and religious liberty made their land the refuge of the persecuted of all races and of all religions. The history of Holland furnishes pages as brilliant as any that Greece and Rome can boast. The names of VAN TROMP, DE RUYTER, VAN SPEYK, and many another naval hero will be forgotten only when history ceases to be studied. While the defence of

Haarlem, Alkmar and Leyden, was not by soldiers, but by men, women and children, who suffered and died for the Fatherland, yet that defence is the noblest story of modern times. And when, on two occasions, innumerable and resistless hosts poured over the Netherlands, this heroic people cut down the dykes and gave back their soil to the ocean rather than have it trampled by the foot of the foe. [Applause.]

Above all, sir, Holland is the mother of this imperial city and this imperial State, as well as of the great neighboring commonwealth of New-Jersey. When England so unwisely expelled the noble Pilgrims, they found in the Netherlands a kindly foster-mother. From her they learned a nobler civilization, and the true meaning of civil and religious freedom. The mother of New-York and New-Jersey became the foster-mother of the six New-England States as well. In conclusion, the Netherlands declared their independence, and formed their union of distinct States two hundred years before our Declaration of Independence was made and our Union formed. She was the model. And as such I propose the sentiment: "Holland, the Mother of Free States." [Applause.]

Captain W. A. ARRIENS, of the Netherlands ship, Van Speyk, said a few words in reply. He thanked the people of the United States for his welcome, and closed with a toast to the two countries.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, we have kept one of



the very best for the last. With great pleasure I give you "Germany," and call upon Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE to make the presentation speech.

SPEECH OF MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I have found so much difficulty of late in making myself understood, [laughter,] in making myself understood in my own town, that were it not for the lateness of the hour I should ask to address you in the rugged language of that great nation for whom you bid me speak, and I fear that the struggle would prove fatal to many of my audience. This great and formidable nation that you have now named, Mr. President, has spoken so nobly for herself in the last quarter of a century that she can well afford to be spoken for last and least of all. [Applause.] If the soul of COLUMBUS could have looked out, as perhaps it did, from the eyes of his illustrious descendant, upon the events of the last few days, well might he exclaim, "This America that I discovered is truly a wholly new world; for here I behold the navies of all the world holding a polyglot peace conference in the harbor of New-York; here I behold the representatives of all the warring nations of Europe uniting in one harmonious shout of welcome to Columbia, my Columbia, that I discovered and occupied, as I supposed, for Spain alone, all making themselves as much at home as if they thought her, as indeed she seems to be, the common heritage of all mankind! The fore-



most and the most enthusiastic of them all, a new and united Germany, that differs almost as much from the Germany of my day as this free and united America differs from that continent which I added to the map of the world." [Applause.]

I shall not at this late hour recount the debt of gratitude that we owe to the great German nation. It is one of the most delightful traditions in our National annals, that when our own illustrious WASHINGTON was engaged in the hottest of the struggles of the times that tried men's souls, the great FREDERICK, the real founder of the German nation, he who made the Germany of to-day a possibility, presented to WASHINGTON a sword with the inscription, "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest." And now I take pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in proposing the health of the young and brilliant Emperor of Germany, a perpetual prosperity to that mighty people, our cousins, over whom he reigns. [Cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, you will have noticed that after Bishop POTTER's speech, presenting the toast "Great Britain," the British Admiral did not respond. He asked permission to make his response after the regular toasts and responses were all in, for the reason that he desired the privilege of presenting a toast that he was sure we would all receive with the same hearty good will in which it would be offered. With very great pleasure, therefore, I now present to you Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN O. HOPKINS, of the British Navy.

The Vice-Admiral, in reply, paid a high tribute to the courtesy and kindness of the people of this country. He said the welcome that he and his people had received could come only from one really kindly brother to another. He praised the genius of Rear-Admiral GHERARDI for the management of the fleet in the American waters, and closed with a toast to the "American Navy, and his good friend, Rear-Admiral GHERARDI," and followed it by proposing and leading the giving of three cheers.

Every one stood while he was speaking, and the toast was drank while the orchestra played "Hail Columbia."

After a few remarks from Rear-Admiral GHERARDI, in which he paid a high compliment to his subordinates in command for their admirable service in the evolutions of the grand naval parade, the Banquet closed.





















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